

## EASTERN WOOL MARKETS

The Trouble With Wool Answered  
by the East for the Benefit of  
the West.

Poor Demand from the Mills and  
Buyers Not Laying up Sup-  
plies for the Future.

The "Wool Reporter" Says the Depression  
is Caused by the Higher Duties on  
Raw Material.

What is the matter with wool? asks the Boston correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. People have been asking that question for a few weeks past in all the markets, Philadelphia as well as Boston, and Chicago as well as St. Louis. Let the inquiry be answered from the eastern standpoint for the benefit of the farmers and tradesmen of the west. That something is the matter with the market is plain enough. A dispatch from St. Louis to a local paper published this week says that "the wools offered here to-day are for sale, and we can assure those who talk business of good and fair treatment, and (if the wool is what they want) the stocks at market prices, or even a little under on some lines." That tells the story of the prevailing state of things. The stock is indeed a "little under on some lines" all around. Producers and dealers alike would be glad enough to find out how to make it "a little over on some lines" instead of "under" the market price. Our manufacturers are of course, and are interested in an advance in the price, but yet they would be glad enough to pay more for wool if they were sure of getting more for their goods.

Demand and prices have moved very seriously since the spring clip was taken off the sheep of a thousand western hills and a thousand miles of plains last summer. At the outset everything was very strong in the country. The prospect for fair business at the mills was good, and everybody felt happy. The eastern markets, however, did not respond to the country, and of late they have slumped. The present condition of things in Boston, which may be taken as the typical market, is this: Demand is moderate and prices are only steady, at a high price during the late spring. Though the stronger holders are not pushing their stock upon the market, buyers in turn are not laying up supplies for the future. This temper of the trade, taken in connection with the drop in quotations, is significant. Four months ago wool was not only strong in the interior, but here as well. The high prices in the country naturally created confidence on the seaboard. The slump in values has averaged certainly not less than ten per cent—less for some descriptions, more for others. One or two lines maintain their position, but they are exceptional. Worse declines have been seen in former years, but even the prevailing measure of weakness is dreadfully discouraging in comparison with the bright hopes that were entertained in the spring.

Advices from Chicago make out the state of things in that ambitious center even worse than here. The latest Chicago market report tells all operators in wool who have bought at high prices during the season to "get out of their unprofitable investment." We are told that "the country is commencing to show weakness where any fair sized blocks of wool are held, therefore it is only a question of time if this downward tendency of wool continues, for values of wool in the west to settle to a lower plane before any healthy reaction will occur." Moreover, the Chicago owners of bright unwashed wools, "who have been among the most energetic of our wool buyers to hang onto their high-priced holdings, seem now to be ready to meet the market, no matter what the loss," so that considerable quantities of such stock "are being quickly offered to eastern dealers and manufacturers at prices that will show a ruinous loss to the holders." This is worse than the advices which came here from St. Louis, where, however, it is given out that the prices of Texas and territory wools are lower than before this season.

Now, to go back to the beginning, what is the cause of the comparative depression, the lack of activity and the unprofitable prices? According to that very good authority in the trade, the American Wool Reporter, the trouble is that the present duties on wool are in several instances in excess of those upon goods, so that foreign cloths and yarns are all the time coming in here to prevent an advance in the wool market in sympathy with the rise which prevails abroad. Everything is looking up in the wool market in England, but here values are kept down to bare rock, or near it, by the unprofitable condition of the manufacturing industry. The lightweight season has been exceedingly disappointing to the mill owners. Less business has been done than was anticipated and the returns have been meager. While the heavyweight season may perhaps do better, there is no great promise of any better returns for worsted and woolen cloths. This being the case it is not at all surprising that the manufacturers look upon even the current prices for wool, especially those reported from the interior, as too high to stimulate operations. The paper referred to goes so far as to say the lightweight season has been "smaller than the least sanguine expected."

Looking at the important statement published by the treasury department it must be admitted that there is some force in the American Wool Reporter's synopsis of the state of affairs. In the eight months to September 1, the imports of wool of all descriptions amounted to 32,922,822 pounds, against 28,848,458 pounds in the first eight months of 1888. The imports of the manufacturers of wool of all descriptions amounted to \$39,261,275 in the first eight months of this year in comparison with \$35,163,442 in the corresponding two-thirds of last year. This is all discouraging from the point of view both of manufacturers and producers of domestic wool. One of the items of the imports of "manufacturers," so called, may be given in detail.

IMPORTS OF WOOL, SHODDY AND WASTE.		
Eight months.	Pounds.	Value.
1888	29,913,150	\$1,194,100
1889	32,922,822	2,635,723
Increase	3,009,672	\$1,441,623
Increase, per cent.	10	121

Here there is shown in the eight months an increase of 140 per cent in the imports of waste of all descriptions in point of quality, and 121 per cent in value. It is bad enough to have domestic wool displaced by foreign wool, but when the substitute is not straight wool but shoddy, or else wool disguised under a false name, it is worse. Imports of raw wool are to be anticipated, because this country does not produce as much wool as it consumes, but when the imports of woolen manufactures increase as they have done during the last year it must be admitted that there is something wrong.

A Philadelphia merchant recently prepared a diagram which the American Wool Reporter has published, showing the percentage of the duties now exacted on wool tops and waste in comparison with those on yarn and goods, taking the prices that have ruled during the past six months for such grades as compete with domestic wool. From this it appears Australian wool has paid an average duty of 67½ per cent, English wool 104½ per cent, tops 102½ per cent and waste 154½ per cent, while the protection received by the yarn manufacturer amounted to only 80 per cent, and by the manufacturers of woolen goods to only 67½

per cent and of worsteds only 68½ per cent. This adjustment of tariff rates is like nothing in the heavens or the earth beneath. It is neither free trade nor protection. What can one suppose will become of manufacturers who pay from 70 to 150 per cent for protection on their material and get less than 70 per cent on their product? Higher duties on materials than on manufactured articles are of course anomalous. Their existence is the cause of what little free trade sentiment appears among our manufacturers.

All the recent dispatches from Europe and Asia indicate strength and prosperity in the wool markets. Advices from Melbourne, indeed, report prices there 16½¢ per pound higher than last year. The London sales closed at an advance of 2½¢ per cent above the opening, with no wool of any account left over. Under such circumstances, naturally enough, American buyers are doing nothing. Foreign competition is thus reduced to the minimum, and yet the domestic market is dull and has been very weak. Adequate explanation for this state of things is wanting unless on the ground set forth above, which is that goods partly or wholly manufactured come in freely to compete with goods of American production, while the domestic manufacturers are at a disadvantage in the matter of material. A local trade paper says the trouble may be expressed in a few words: "The tariff is now so arranged that the English manufacturers can buy wool and make some form of goods for our markets, while the American manufacturer, to sum up the whole matter, neither wool-growers nor manufacturers, neither protectionists nor free traders, are satisfied with the prevailing conditions or the prospects, and the whole subject thus appears bound to come up early in the next session of congress."

It is astonishing how rapidly the feeble and debilitated gain strength and vigor when taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For what are called "broken-down constitutions," nothing else has proved so effective as this powerful and perfectly safe medicine.

## Croup Can Be Prevented.

We want every mother to know that croup can be prevented. There is no question about this; as it has been done in thousands of cases, and you may depend upon it that when a child takes the croup, it is wholly owing to the negligence of its parents. True croup never appears without due and timely warning; a few hours, or a day or two before the attack, the child becomes hoarse. This hoarseness is the first indication of croup, and is a sure sign that croup is to follow, unless promptly and properly treated. The free use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed with each bottle, under the heading "to prevent croup," will dispel all symptoms of the disease. The first sign of croup, hoarseness, must be met by giving young mothers or those not familiar with the disease. Under such circumstances, or when not properly treated, the hoarseness becomes more marked and the child shows symptoms of having taken cold, then a peculiar rough cough is developed. Even at this stage Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will prevent the croup, but after the cough has developed, the croup is liable to appear at any moment. The proper way is to keep a bottle of this remedy at hand. It costs but fifty cents, and only a few doses, or at most, not over one-third of a bottle is required to dispel all symptoms of the disease. Can you afford to risk so much for so little? There is not the least danger in giving this remedy in large and frequent doses, which are always required, as it contains no injurious substance. As proof of this fact, we refer to Mr. John L. Olson of Des Moines, Ia., whose 10-month-old boy drank the entire contents of a fifty-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy without the least injury. For sale by H. M. Parthen & Co.

For chapped hands, roughness of the skin, pimples or blotches of any kind on the face or other parts of the body, apply Dutard's Specific. It works like magic and is warranted by druggists. Sold by R. S. Hale & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, Helena.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, letter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. S. Hale & Co.

## Luxury on Wheels.

The people at home always appreciate the best in the land, and of course they do when they go to Chicago, New York and other large cities in the east and south, it is therefore no wonder that the tide of Montana travel to Chicago and the east is now largely over the popular Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway. Make no mistake but ask for and insist that your tickets read over this justly popular railway. The dining-car and Pullman sleeping-car service of the new Pullman cars are marvels of luxury and comfort. No other line between St. Paul and Chicago or Kansas City runs them.

## "A Dry Cough"

is dangerous as well as troublesome. It renders the patient liable to the rupture of a blood vessel or to other serious injury of throat and lungs. To allay bronchial irritation and give immediate relief, the best medicine is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"I was recently troubled with a dry cough which seemed to be caused by an irritation in the throat. My physician prescribed for me, but no relief was obtained. A little over a week ago, my attention being called to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I concluded to try it, and purchased a bottle. After taking this medicine only one day, I could see a change for the better, and, by the time I had used it a week, my cough had entirely disappeared." H. W. Donny, Franklin square, Worcester, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral leads all other medicines as a sure, safe, and speedy cure of throat and lung troubles." — W. H. Graff & Co., Druggists, Carson, Iowa.

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Our offerings this week include a most fashionable line of Imported Dress Fabrics, French and English Broadcloths in all the new and desirable shades, new Combination Suits of quaint and odd colorings in exclusive styles, that cannot be purchased elsewhere in Helena, as they are our own importations.

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A grand stock that merits your particular attention. We invite the inspection of all who are interested in House Furnishings.

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20 Dozen Ladies' Scarlet All Wool Shirts and Drawers, - 50c. Each.  
25 Dozen Ladies' Scarlet All Wool Shirts and Drawers, Extra \$1.00 Each.  
40 Dozen Ladies' White Merino Shirts and Drawers, Extra, 50c. Each.  
One Lot of Children's Scarlet All Wool Vests and Pants, - 25c. Each.  
50 Dozen Ladies' All Wool Ribbed California Hose, - 33 1-3c. Each.

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The terrible loss experienced by Seattle in the late fire was such as to render thousands homeless and dependent upon the charity of the world. The immediate wants were tended to, and the world at large nobly responded to the call for aid. But at the present time the prospects for a long winter stare hard in the face of many hundreds; sickness from exposure is a certain to occur, and the following plan has been devised to assist in caring for the unfortunate who may need medical assistance, by giving to the different hospitals a handsome sum of money.

THE HAZELWOOD LAND COMPANY has generously determined to donate the proceeds of two houses and two hundred lots to the hospitals of the city, and has purchased this property with a view to disposing of it at a small advance over cost and devoting the net proceeds to the charities above mentioned; and proposes to issue tickets to be sold for \$2.50 each for the purpose of raising money to help carry out the work. They have placed the tickets on sale throughout the country, and upon December 31, 1889, a committee consisting of twelve prominent citizens will take all the numbers of tickets sold and place them in a box; they will then be thoroughly mixed and a boy blindfolded will place his hand in the box and draw out one number, and whoever holds the corresponding number will be awarded one house and the pair of lots upon which it is built. Then the fifth number drawn shall be awarded a lot, then the tenth number a lot, and so on, every thirty-fifth number drawn shall be awarded a lot until the two hundred and sixth number shall be drawn, which shall entitle the holder to the corresponding number which shall be drawn, to the remaining house and pair of lots.

All the above property is guaranteed to be free of any and all liens, mortgages or anything that will impair a title. A warranty deed assuring a perfect title will be made to every lucky ticket holder who wins a prize. The tickets are only placed at \$2.50, and besides a standing show to get a beautiful home worth \$6,000 or a lot worth \$250. You are aiding one of the grandest charities which has ever asked of you aid. Purchase your tickets of any agent or traveling canvasser who has proper credentials. Deeds are deposited with the First National Bank.

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